FOES OF NEW CONSTITUTION DIE FIGHTING

Båttle Hard to Last Minute.

FINALLY IS ADOPTED BY VOTE OF 118 TO 33

People.

ALBANY, Sept. 10 .- Bitter attacks were made upon the revised Constitution today before it was finally adopted by a vote of 118 to 33 by Lemuel Ely Quigg. William Barnes, Edgar T. Brackett, William F. Sheehan, Alfred E. Smith and Senator Robert F. Wagner.

The fight against the Constitution extended to the adoption of the address to the people prepared by George W. Wick
Baumes, Dow, Eggleston, Leitner, Mann, Mulry, C. Nicoll, Parmenter, J. S. Philips, Stanchfield, Tanner, Wafer, Wheeler, J. J. White and Potter. ersham's committee, which was approved by a vote of 88 to 47. The convention adjourned at 8:15 o'clock when the delegates led by President Root had signed the engrossed copy of Constitution on the parchment, which was turned over to Secretary of State Hugo for safe keeping until the

\$27,000,000 bond issue to complete the barge canal will be voted for on the Ostrander, Quigg and R. B. Smith.

Aid for Legislature.

Despite the objections of Mr. Quigg and Senator Brackett that the convention should not attempt to interfere with the Legislature, the convention adopted a resolution offered by Henry L. Stimson, authorizing President Root, if the people approve the new Constito appoint a committee of thirty to aid the next Legislature in drafting laws which will carry out "the difficult and important duties" laid upon the Legislature by the new Constitution such as reorganizing the State Government into seventeen executive departments, establishing an executive State budget, reforming the State's sinking funds and providing a simple code of practices to do away with law's delays.

Mr. Stimson will be chalman of this Mr. Stimson will be chairman of this and Mr. Wickersham that the legislative leaders in both parties approved the appointment of such a

These were the incidents of the last day's session of the Constitutional Convention, aside from the good-bys of the delegates, who left for their homes on the evening trains after their five months work in Albany, following presentations of gifts of silver services to President Vice-Presidents Morgan J. and Jacob Gould Schurman, Wickersham and Chairman Stimson of the finance committee and others.

Quigg Scores Reforms.

tion by handing over to the Governor al power of appointment and practically all power over State expenditures. While I do not know who is going to be the first under this new Constitution I ouspect I could name with some accuracy a few who would like to be.

"Having a reputation for advising gentlemen who want to be Governors of this State, I want to say to the successone of these candidates, 'Don't set up the arbitrary and personal govern-ment that this new Constitution seems to advise you to, for in the proportion that you do that and make your government

visible you will become invisible. "I also object to the last paragraph, which earnestly recommends all of the amendments to the Constitution to the vorable consideration of the voters.

Mr. Wickersham interrupted to say:
"This address was prepared as the expression of the men in the convention who are going to vote for it and who believe in it as an instrument for improving the State government, thereby making for the welfare of the people.

Reforms in Advance.

"Yes, and I will say with regard to that, that you came here, no doubt, with your whole scheme prepared in advance, labelled 'Reform for the welfare of the people," retorted Mr. Quigg.
This was the first tilt of the session and Mr. Wickersham was quite em-

"We know, whether Mr. Quigg does or not, the difference between visible and invisible government. This con-vention is laying before the people re-forms which have been advocated for a ng time, but have never yet been pu before them in a complete scheme of government for their adoption."

knell of representative government," declared Mr. Sheehan. "You tax New York city without giving her representation and you recognize the referendum permitting the people of a city to adopt their own charter.

"The people of New York city will not calmiy submit to an outrage which permits a minority of the people up State to control both branches of the Legislature. They will never knowingly surrender to the minority the uncontrolled power of taxation."

The convention session to-day was

The convention session to-day was Old Guard and Democrats opened with prayer by the new Catholic Bishop of Albany, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, and he was warmly greeted by the delegates afterward in President Root's room. Sixteen Democrats voted with 102 Re-

sixteen bemocrats voted with 102 Republicans, including President Elihu Root, for the Constitution, and 5 Republicans, with 28 Democrats, against it. There were 16 absentees, and Senator Brackett was excused from votation allowables. ing altogether.
At first William Barnes and Lemuel

dent Root explained that this vote was Quigg and Barnes Try
Stop Appeal to the

Paople

The Stop Appeal to the Paople than the Constitution to a vote of the people than it was to commit any one who supported it to its principles, as the vote on that question was taken when the different amendments were adopted separately by the convention previously. The Democrats who voted for the Constitution were: Blauvelt, Byrne, Dikman, Foley, Haffen, Newburger, De Lancey Nicoll, Morgan J. O'Brien, Richardk, Ryan, Schoonhut, Shipman, Slevin, C. A. Webber, Weed and McLean.

Five Republicans Bolt.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats against it were Bockes, Bunce Mereness, Ostrander and Ray B. Smith. The absentees were Victor M. Amen.

The address to the people was adopted after an hour's debate. It was prepared by a committee comprising Mr. Wickersham, Seth Low, Judge Clearwater, Jacob Gould Schurman, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and Judge Ledyard P. Hale P. Hale Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith was

also a member of the committee, but did not sign the address to the people, be-cause he did not participate in its prepvoters pass upon it on November 2.

The Constitution is to be submitted to the voters as a whole, except that the taxation and apportionment article will be submitted separately. These propositions will be submitted in paper ballot form, while the two propositions passed form, while the two propositions passed by the last Legislature extending suffrage to women and providing for a publicans who voted against the address with 36 Democrats were Austin, Barnes, Bockes, Bunce, Bick, Ford, Green, Kirby,

Home Rule Not Separate.

Herbert Parsons's committee reported n favor of submitting the taxation and apportionment articles to a vote of the people separately, the remainder of the Constitution to be submitted as a whole, and Industry, Up until the last minute the committee vation and Civil Service, are under the favored submitting the home rule for direction of commissions composed of the opposition of the policemen of the State and the New York city school teachers might defeat the work of the convention.

The policemen of the school that of the convention.

They are vested with both legislative and administrative functions. For these reasons the con-

York city teachers from securing salary increases from the Legislature at Albany, leaving them to the tender mericies of the New York City page 1

tion, and the engrossed parchment copy pointed and removable by the Governor was placed upon a table in the Assembly Chamber, and the first to sign were President Root, Secretary William D. Cunningham and Vice-Presidents Schurman and O'Brien. Then the 153 district felegates signed, and it was announced that the absent delegates could append signatures in the Secretary of State's office any time before election.

Presentation of Gifts.

After the delegates had signed the

ils found favor in your eyes."
I prize the consciousness that has en borne in me," responded Mr. Root, hat real men who have surrounded

ivered his farewell address and declared propriated for the construction or im-

Falls From Boat.

for the last thirty-five years, was drowned in White Pond, near Ludding- and have required that no bill shall be tonville, Putnam county, this afternoon. He was fishing with Stephen E. Hayt. formerly of this city, and Samuel C. of the members in its final form at least Boyce of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Briggs was three calendar legislative days prior to attempting to change places in the boat when he lost his balance and plunged overboard into twenty feet of water. He Legislature not of did not come to the surface. The body not been recovered.

Briggs was one of the Republican leaders of Dutchess county. He was born in Pleasant Valley fifty-five years ago and was admitted to the bar

CONVENTION DELEGATES CALL ON PEOPLE OF STATE TO RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Changes Urged Will End Present Wasteful Government.

OBSOLETE SECTIONS HAVE BEEN REMOVED

ALBANY, Sept. 10 .- In a formal address to the people of the State of New York the Constitutional Convention today issued a call to the voters to support the proposed Constitution. The appeal was prepared by a special committee, of which George W. Wickersham was chairman, and Seth Low, A. T. Clearwater, J. G. Schurman, Morgan J. O'Brien and Ledyard P. Hale were members. The address follows:

The delegates of the people of the The delegates of the people of the State of New York in convention assembled to revise and amend the Constitution of the State present to the power and duty after the adjournment appointed to consider the subject. We kept in prison, until the next session stitution of the State present to the of the Legislature to go over the ap-propriation bills and cut out items which people a revised Constitution of eighteen articles.

We have in the revised Constitution submitted retained the general framework of the existing Constitution and have recommended such modifications as in our opinion are essential to the improvement of the government of the State and to remedy the most striking deficiencies of the existing system.

Besides striking out the obsolete matter we have considered upward of 800 amendments proposed and have

Less Important Bills

Besides the ten principal articles a number of other matters of only less importance have been embodied in the roposed amendments.

I. The modifications we recommend the organization of the executive department present to the people a plan for ending the present unsystematic, wasteful and irresponsible State gov-ernment, under which its executive and administrative agencies are distributed administrative agencies are distributed among more than 150 bureaus, depart-ments, commissions, boards and of-ficials. Many of these involve duplication of the work of others. We substitute for them a concentration of all such activities into seventeen departments. Of these two, namely, the Departments of Law and Finance, are to be administered by the Attorney-General and the Comptroller, respectively; four, namely, the departments of Labor and Industry, Public Utilities, Conser-The article would cut off the present ourt review which a policeman has from dismissal and would prevent the New Jork city teachers from the New Jork city tea bany, leaving them to the tender mercies of the New York City Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The convention was then ready, after adopting the Parsons report, for the delegates to subscribe to the adoption by the convention of the revised Consitution, and the engrossed parchiment copy pointed and removable by the Governor pointed and removable by the Governor.

Short Ballot Principle.

We have applied the principle of the short ballot, by taking the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer out of the class of elective officials and abolishing the office of State Engineer and Surveyor and transferring his duties to the Department of Public Works, the right to organize and municipal government. Such power shall include, among the Governor. The elected State officials will have the departments of the city government. The decrease of the Governor and Lieument Governor, Attorney-General and method of removal of all city officers of the State in proper cases we have provided that the Legislature, of the commissioners to serve without compensation and method of removal of all city officers of the State in proper cases where the Court and the Court of Appeals is the department of the every city shall have the exclusive power to resume its normal condition as a simple court. Similar provisions are made to resume its normal condition as a simple court. Similar provisions are made to resume its normal condition as a simple court. With a cumulations of the future.

IX. We have provided for a Department of officers of the State in proper cases we have provided for a Department of Conservation, to consist of nine to future. In order to facilitate impeachment of officers of the State in proper cases we have provided for a Department of Conservation, to consist of nine commissioners to serve without compensation and method of removal of all city officers of the State in proper cases we have provided for a Department of Conservation, to consist of nine commissioners to serve without compensation and method of removal of all city officers of the county of all purposes throughout the county of district.

IX. We have provided for a Department of officers of nine commissioners to serve without compensation of the public may be district.

IX. We have provided for a Department of officers of nine commissioners to serve without compensation of the county of the Court of Appeals is the count of the county of the Court of Appeals is the county of the Court of Appeals is the normal condition a

effect are to continue in office until the end of their respective terms.

II. We have extended the classes of the powers so granted is that of adopting an ember of the court. been borne in me," responded Mr. Root, "that real men who have surrounded me in this convention have been coming to regard me as their fellow."

Vice-President Jacob Gould Schurman and Mergan J. O'Brien were presented with silver loving cups. Judge Clearwater and Senator Brackett made the presentation speeches. Mr. Wickersham was presented with a silver fruit dish by the judiciary committee and Henry L. Stimson with a similar service by the members of the finance committee.

II. We have extended the classes of the powers so granted is that of adopting amendments to charters; but amendments of adopting amendments of the Essale of adopting amendments to charters; but amendments of adopting amendments to charters; but amendments to charters; but amendments of adopting amendments

convention reconvened after the presentation services, and the convention business being concluded President Root delivered his farewell address and declared where the propriet of the construction are interested for the construction and the cities of the State without classification, and we empower the Legislature to delegate to the cities. \$2,000 to \$3,000, and we have authorized for the construction are interested for the cities of the State without classification, and we empower the Legislature to delegate to the cities. \$2,000 to \$3,000, and we have authorized for the construction of the cities of the State without classification and we empower the Legislature to delegate to the cities. the convention adjourned at 8:15 o'clock.

LAWYER, OUT FISHING, DROWNS

LAWYER, OUT FISHING, DROWNS such work shall have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superin-tendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not in his judgment the general interests POUGHNEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.— of the State then require that such improvements be made at State expense. legal and political affairs in this city

We have abolished the provisions for

passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks

We have required each house of the Legislature not only to keep a complete journal of its proceedings, but also a record of its debates, and promptly to publish the same from day to day.

\$2,500 for Lawmakers.

one control have never yet been put on a law was admitted to the bar was admit The salary of members of the Legis-

TEN PRINCIPAL AMENDMENTS THAT WILL GO INTO THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The most important of the amend- State by means of an annual execu- feeting the organization and jurisdic-

1. The reorganization of the State government on its administrative side into seventeen civil departments, a reduction in the number of elected officers and provisions for the ap-

pointment of all other officers. 2. Provisions affecting the Legislature, designed to remove from it the consideration of local matters and private claims, and to restore to it its necessary appropriations for the conduct of the State government.

3. A careful regulation of and change in the method of making appropriations for the expenses of the courts of the State and provisions af-

appear to him to be unnecessary or

proper, we have sought to restore the true American ideal which accords with the genius and history of our institutions

by requiring the preparation by the needs of departments in advance of each

legislative session of itemized estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of each department for the en-

Governor, after public hearing, for sub-mission to the Legislature of a com-plete budget or plan of proposed ex-penditures and estimated revenues. We

provisions to substitute responsible for irresponsible government; appropriations

of informed public u.scussion followe

of the legislative session, for the pres-ent complex, irresponsible system of

legislation, often by secret conference in committee and hurried enactment

with the aid of emergency messages in

lieve that these provisions must lead

improvident expenditures and result in

IV. We have also recommended pro-

visions changing the present cumber-some, uncertain and costly system of providing sinking funds for the retire-ment of bonds issued by the State, by requiring all bonds of the State to be

issued in serials not extending beyond the estimated life of the work or im-provement for which the debt is con-

V. We have proposed as large

measure of home rule for the cities of the State as is consistent with the

recognition and retention of the sov-ereignty of the State. We provide that

and other civil divisions of the State,

to the elimination of many useless

the State finances.

ing funds.

deliberate action in the early period

closing hours of the session. We be

omy in the administra

orough investigation, con

suing year, and the preparation by

4. Improvements in the method of poses of the State and the substitution

of serial for sinking fund bonds. 5. The grant to cities of as large a control of their own municipal gov- tangible property. ernment and affairs as is consistent with State sovereignty.

6. Authority in the Legislature, with the approval of the electors of such county, to provide for any true function of enacting laws of county optional forms of government general application and of making and prohibiting the passage of local or special laws relating to a county, except at the instance of its local authorities.

7. Reform in civil procedure in the

appointed to consider the subject. We give to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court exclusively power to make rules of court to regulate details of civil practice. By these provisions we not only do away with the confused and complicated mass of statutes which constitute the Code of Civil Procedure, but we substitute for statutes which constitute the Code of Civil Procedure, but we substitute for a rigid statutory regulation of practice rules of court made to facilitate the progress of litigation without undue technicalities and delays. (2) We recommend an increase in the number of Justices composing the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first department from seven to not less than mission to the Legislature of a complete budget or plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. We give to the Governor and the heads of the departments the right to appear before the Legislature and be heard respecting the budget and make it their duty so to appear if requested by either house. We give to the Legislature the power to reduce or eliminate, but not to increase any item in such proposed budget. The appropriation bills enacted after this procedure are to become laws without the Governor's approval. Appropriations for the expenses of the subject to the Governor's vero power as at present. We have sought by these provisions to substitute responsible for increase in substitute responsible for increase and substitute responsible for increase and

The number of cases undisposed of in the Court of Appeals has been steadily increasing. It requires more than two years after appeal taken to that court before a case not entitled to preference can be reached for argument. There are now more than 600 cases pending before it. We recommend that the number of permanently elected Judges be increased to ten, and that the three Supreme Court Justices now sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor be continued as Associate Judges of the court until the expiration of their respective terms, after which their successors shall be elected as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. For the purposes of court of Appeals. For the purposes of cases undisposed of the court of Appeals. For the purposes of cases undisposed of Claims, we have continued that court of as a censtitutional tribunal, with appropriate jurisdiction for the hearing and determination of claims against the State.

VIII. We recommend the adoption of a new article respecting taxation, which empowers the Legislature to prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed, and to provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments. We provide that the power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to securities of the State or a contraction of the state of a court of Appeals. Court of Appeals. For the purposes of disposing of the present accumulation of business, we require the Court of Appeals, within three months after the Constitution takes effect, to designate for temporary service in that court not less than four representations. less than four nor more than six Justices house.

of the Supreme Court and thereupon to divide the Court of Appeals into two which the Legislature for the assessprovement for which the debt is con-tracted, payable in equal annual install-ments and therefore requiring no sink-ing funds.

parts each of seven Judges, each part ment of real property heretofore locally having equal jurisdiction to hear and dispose of the cases which shall be disthan December 31, 1917, the Supreme tricts within its boundaries, thus pro Court Justices are to return to their viding a uniform rule of assessment for court and the Court of Appeals is then all purposes throughout the county or to resume its normal condition as a district.

for exercise within their respective local ized the Legislature to confer upon them jurisdictions, such of its powers of legislation over actions against non-lation as to matters of State concern as residents having an office for the regulation as to matters of State concern as it may from time to time deem expedient. lar transaction of business within the We also require the Legislature to provide for the method and limitations within the county.

and other civil divisions of the State, to the end that such debts shall be payable in annual instalments, the last of wicht shall fall due and be paid within fifty years after such debts shall have been contracted and in the state of the court of the state of the court of the contracted, and in no event for a period among its various terms and parts, we longer than the probable life of the work have provided for the extension from or object for which it is to be contracted. and after January 1, 1917, over the whole city of New York, of the jurisdictive whole city of New York as follows: VI. We authorize the Legislature by York, the abolition of the county courts VI. We authorize the Legislature by general law to establish different forms of government for any county not wholly included within a city, to be court wholly included within a city to the court. We have also the electors of the county, and to confer upon any elective or appointive county of the city of the extension from and after January 1, 1917, over the whole city of the by any officer of a town, relating to highways, public safety and the care of the poor. We have provided that no local or special law review of the county for the city of the county for the case of the poor. We have provided that no local or special law review of the county forms and the care of the possession of the county courts of the county county of the county county. Special law to establish different of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx and the transfer to the Court of General Sessions of the criminal jurisdiction of the county, 89 per cent.

Richmond county, 89 per cent.

The average for the five counties is process of a free self-gover to a higher level.

The new rates for 1915 represent increases over those of 1914 of 2 points in New York county, 1 point each in New

tion of the courts, designed to prevent delays in the administration of contracting indebtedness for the pur- justice and to simplify litigation and make it less expensive.

8. State control over the assessment of taxes on personal and in-

9. The protection of the natural resources of the State under a conservation commission.

10. Provisions for the benefit of wage earners by creating a department of labor and industry, by extending the benefits of the workmen's compensaition act to embrace occupational diseases and by empowering the Legislature to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement

kept in prison, until the next session of the Grand Jury, in order that the formality of indictment may be observed have provided that in any criminal case the party accused shall have the right to at least one appeal. We have also provided that every person shall be entitled to the equal protection of the

Courts for Children.

To enable the Legislature to deal with delinquent children, not as criminals, but as wards of the State, and to regu-late domestic relations on a broader basis than the mere enforcement of shall cease to be a portion of the canal penal laws, we have empowered the Legislature to establish children's courts and pursuant to general laws which shall countries to the courts and pursuant to general laws which shall countries to the courts and pursuant to general laws which shall countries to the courts and pursuant to general laws which shall countries to the courts and pursuant to general laws which shall countries to the courts are courts. and courts of domestic relations, as separate courts or parts of existing value of the property abandoned courts or courts hereafter created, and to confer upon them such equity and eral, not special, laws may provide for other jurisdiction as may be necessary the lease of surplus waters of the State for the correction, protection, guardian-ship and disposition of delinquent, neg-lected or dependent minors, and for the punishment of adults responsible therefor, and of all persons legally charge-able with the support of wife or children who have abandoned or neglected to support either.

To prevent the constant partisan po-

tributed between them by the Chief bracing one county or any part thereof, Judge. When the accumulation of cases and make the assessment roll for such has been reduced to 100, but not later district serve for all the lesser tax dis-

The ever so wa reform in my life, the constitution drift a recess was taken the constitution of the term of the constitution of the call of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the call drift of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the constitution

Civil Procedure in Courts Reformed to Prevent the Delays.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES: BETTER TAX METHODS

require the Legislature annually to make provision for the purchase of real prop-erty within the Adirondack and Cats-kill parks, the reforestation of lands and the making of boundary and valua-tion surveys, and we provide that the violation of any of the provisions of the article dealing with conservation may be restrained at the suit of the people, or

the wage earning class of our people: (1) by creating the Department of Labor and Industry as one of the civil departments of the State government, a the head of which is to be an Industrial Commission or Commissioner as may be provided by law; (2) by including in the amended Constitution the provisions o the workmen's compensation amendment adopted in 1913, and extending its provisions so as to embrace compensat for injury or death resulting from oc-cupational diseases of employees, and (3) by conferring upon the Legislature power to regulate or prohibit manufac-turing in tenement houses.

XI. We have extended the existing

constitutional prohibition against the sale, lease or other disposition of the Erie and other canals so as to embrace canal terminals heretofore or hereafter constructed, and we have provided that the abandonment, sale or other disposi-tion of canals or canal property which secure to the State a fair appraised We provide that the Legislature by gen-

Hands Off Legislature.

XII. We have continued with but light changes the provisions of the existing Constitution respecting the com-position of the Senate and Assembly position of the Senate and Assembly and the reapportionment of their members according to the number of inhabitants of the State, exclusive of aliens. We provide that such reapportionment after the year 1916 shall be based upon the Federal census, unless the same shall not be available; and, in conformity with the home rule principle in its application to counties, we provide that in any city embracing an entire county, or more than one county, and having no board of supervisors, the members elected from such county to the Board of Aldermen, or other body most nearly exercising the powers of the Board of Aldermen, shall meet and divide such county into Assembly districts according the rule prescribed by the Consti-

XIII. We leave unchanged the provisions in the present Constitution re- been struggling with characters through quiring the State to provide for the the discussion of the proposed amend maintenance and support of a system of ments to the Constitution are over. We free common schools wherein all the have produced a revised Constitution. children of the State may be educated, and forbidding the use of the property, credit or money of the State directly or credit or money of the State directly or indirectly for the aid or maintenance of any school or institution wholly or solitude of our own office a more per in part under the control or direction of fect and harmonious scheme of govern religious denomination

XIV. We have not deemed it expedient to recommend provisions making more difficult the adoption of amendments to the Constitution; but in order been growing for the gubble may be that the attention of the public may be directed to any attempts at amendment, we have provided that in case any pro-

BIGGER TAX BURDEN PUT ON N. Y. REALTY

93 Per Cent. Assessment Rate for Direct Levy Is an Increase of Two Points.

BANK SHARES INCLUDED

ALBANT, Sept. 10 .- A county equiliza-Recognizing the greatly increased efticiency which has been realized by the
consolidation of numerous small courts

ALBANT, Sept. 10.—A county equilizathat the tax should be laid upon the
value of bank shares until the question
that the tax should be laid upon the
agency of party advantage except as
that the tax should be laid upon the
agency of party advantage except as
faithful service for the State is a beneunder which debts may be contracted. Recognizing the greatly increased ef-by the cities, counties, towns, villages ficiency which has been realized by the will predicate his apportionment of the

The board fixed the ratios of assess-

New York county, 93 per cent. Kings county, 92 per cent.

Comptroller William A. Prendergast of New York city is confident the State records will show that chapter 729 of the Laws of 1915, the act of the Legisthe Laws of 1915, the act of the Legis-lature fixing the rate for the direct tax, was based upon calculations including bills and private and local for was based upon calculations including the 1914 valuations of real and personal property, exclusive of the bank shares, and, moreover, that the act itself specifically provides that the tax shall be imposed upon the assessed valuation of real and personal property only. and personal property only.

Mr. Prendergast holds that the legal convention.

definition of personal property does not to say it to every citizen of the include bank shares. It was seemingly that this convention has rise taken for granted by the State officials the plane of partisan politics

The Corporation Counsel and the representative of Comptroller Prendergast have arranged to consult with Attorney-General Woodbury in Albany on Monday on this question. If the tax is laid duct has been that the convention compare monday on this question. If the tax is laid to walke of hank shares the product on the value of bank shares the product to the State of the millage rate of 1.7 will amount to \$20,519,715.51, or an in-crease of \$826,024.73, of which New York city's contribution will be \$616.

PROGRESS

Real progress is in doing the things of life and business on a bigger, broader, better scale than they ever were done before.

The Thompson - Starrett Company has been a name to conjure with for some years now, but it is a bigger, broader, better institution to-day than ever it was in the past, with the result that an Owner can actually get more from us for his money to-day than at any time since we have been bidding for business and getting it.

HOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

ROOT SEES END TO EVILS IN STATE RULE

Government. PARTY POLITICS DROPPED

Praises Efforts of Convention

to Give Representative

ALBANY, Sept. 10 .- Stamping the work of the Constitutional Convention as reformatory and not reactionary, a some of the critics maintained on the floor of the convention to-day, Presiden Root in his farewell address to the delegates to-night declared that the convention had taken long strides in the way of perfecting the administration of

the State government.

He said that the chief accomplishmen of the convention was in the way of reforming representative government and providing for the operation of these agencies which would serve to lesser expenditures, simplify management and facilitate legislative activity. his belief that representative govern-ment was only representative in so far as it was able to create agencies which would govern.

Mrs. Root was present when her husband delivered his farewell address She was accompanied by Mrs. Henry C Corbin, widow of Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Miss Patten of Washington, Mrs. William F. Sheehan and Mrs. Herber Parsons. The privileges of the floor were extended to the ladies upon the suggestion of Judge A. T. Clearwater.

The Work Is Done. President Root in his farewell address

"Gentlemen of the convention, you work is done. The long hard months during which we have been wrestling with questions of government and have

"But this is the result of patience.

shall be considered and the two houses separately, the two houses separately, the time of the last convention to \$42 000,000; an enormous increase of in-debtedness and apparent impossibility

"Upon further inquiry we found that the executive and administrative of ganization of the State was loose, con fused, ill regulated; that 150 and mor separate agencies were going abou the business of government responsible

"The State swarmed with men hold or not the value of bank shares should be included in the amount upon which the State tax of 1.7 mills is to be ap-plied. concentration of responsibility and power which is necessary to bring to accountability the agencies which

I wish to say before the

fit to party. . Praises the Debates

"And one effect of this duct has been that the d